





**THE BRITISH COLONIST.**  
Monday Morning, May 20, 1867.  
**TO ADVERTISERS.**  
Transit advertisements must be paid for in advance to the printer.  
**TO AGENTS.**  
Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or the supply of papers will be discontinued. The daily and weekly notices will be furnished at the lowest rates and on exception will be made to the usual rates.

**Confederation or Annexation?**  
In several recent issues we have taken occasion to point out the true condition of public affairs in this miserably-managed country, and to allude to the deep feeling of discontent that pervades all classes because of the indifference with which we are treated by the Home Government. We do not believe that the most ardent supporter (if it have any) of this Government, will deny that we are speeding swiftly towards the shoals of bankruptcy, and that however skilful may in future be the pilot of the craft, nothing will save our credit or our public affairs from ruin, if the present system be continued. From a white population of 22,000 in 1862, we have run down to less than 7,000 in 1867, and most of those who remain would welcome any change that brought with it a release from their present troubles. One party has gone so far as to propose calling a meeting and preparing a "petition to the Home Government asking that this Colony may be allowed to annex itself to the United States." The thinking portion of our readers do not require to be told that no movement of that kind will meet with the smallest amount of success. The colony might be taken and held in the event of war, but a peaceable cession of the territory can not take place, for many reasons. Were Great Britain to consent to part with one portion of her territory, she might prepare herself to part with all. The hand that signed the bill of sale of this colony to a foreign power might as well, at the same time, sign another paper announcing England's repudiation henceforth and forever of all her American colonies. This would be the first effect of annexation. The other colonies would clamor for the same privilege, and how could England consistently deny them a favor she had just bestowed upon another colony? Were the principle once admitted, the whole power of the British army and navy could not prevent the secession of all the colonial possessions. One argument advanced by the advocates of the Annexation movement to show the willingness—aye, "anxiety"—of Great Britain to part with her colonies—is the withdrawal of the protectorate over the Ionian Islands, which was established by the Treaty of 1815; but the attempt to quote this as a precedent is absurd and dishonest, because Great Britain never owned those Islands. She merely accepted the position of guardian over them to protect them from the inroads of the Turks, and when the people expressed a willingness to join Greece, the protectorate was relinquished. There was neither a cession, transfer nor sale of the Islands by Great Britain. Neither were they ever erected into a British Colony. It is quite true, as is urged by some, that our connection with Great Britain has been anything but beneficial in consequence of the local form of Government under which we are placed; but had we possessed a constitution such as is guaranteed to other colonies, and been allowed to govern ourselves, as they are allowed, we should to-day have had no reason to regret the connection with the Mother Country. Perhaps, after all, the bankrupt state of our finances, will prove the very means to induce the Home Government to disregard future Parliaments, Government Despatches and "cooked" newspaper articles written in the interest of the Government, and open their eyes to the true condition of affairs here. They will see once promising young colony, peopled by enterprising men, and rich in every resource that will add to the prosperity of a country, reduced to a hopeless state of bankruptcy, bringing its balance-sheet to Downing street, pointing out that while it already owes £1,200,000, it is running into debt at the rate of \$350,000 per annum, and praying that not only may its heavy debt be wiped off, but that ways and means for the payment of its officers may in future be provided by the Imperial Parliament. We should at least excite the sympathies of the British people, even if we had to reach them through their pockets. But that the colony will be sold or ceded to the United States, we cannot for a moment bring ourselves to believe. The recent erection of the Eastern Provinces into a Confederacy, the guarantee of a loan of £4,000,000 to construct a railway through Nova Scotia, and the army that has lately been sent across the Atlantic to protect the Canadians from incursions by the Fenians, show forcibly enough the value and importance that England is beginning at last to set upon her colonies. And when we reflect that she has only just awakened to a knowledge of the fact that the preservation of her colonies is essential to the preservation of her commerce and her workshops, how can we imagine for a moment that she is prepared to part with those Colonies whenever they express a desire to secede? The four years of bloody strife in America show how unwilling even popular Governments are to part with a

portion of their territory; and when Governments of the people exhibit so marked a determination to retain their empire unimpaired, how can the man who will come forward and say that England will be only too glad to get rid of British Columbia, be in the possession of his senses? Confederation is within our reach. We have unanimously asked for it, and await an answer. Would it be wise or proper to hold another meeting asking for what we ought to be well aware is unattainable, before an answer is returned by the Canadian Government to the application already sent? In a few weeks, at the farthest, the Confederation of Canada will be proclaimed, and new life will be infused into the whole of British North America. The measure, though not all that could be wished, yet invests the people with unlimited self-government. Equal rights are secured to all, and the tie that binds the Eastern Provinces to the motherland is one of kindly sympathy such as a son who has gone out into the world feels towards his parent and the old homestead. The Eastern Colonies have considered the question of union in all its phases. The subject has been before them for years. The Colonies contain four millions of hardy, intelligent and industrious people, and, with the Red River and Saskatchewan countries, vacant land sufficient to sustain 50,000,000 more. The country abounds in mineral wealth, in timber, in coal—in all the resources that go to make a country great and prosperous. On the line of the St. Lawrence, from its mouth westward, passing through the basin of the great line of lakes, and thence through the Red River, the Assiniboine, and the Saskatchewan, there is a continuous extent of water communication from the sea of upwards of 2500 miles. And looking at the lower provinces again, we find in addition to their well-watered interior they possess a continuous sea coast on their Atlantic frontier of upwards of 2000 miles, with countless bays and harbors and roadsteads teeming with fish—their ports occupied by our commercial marine. No man need expect us to believe that it is politic for England to cast off these magnificent possessions or do any act which would tend to lessen the ties which bind them to the parent land. If the American people possessed these colonies—and that they ardently desired it there can be no doubt—they would then have an extended frontier from the Gulf of Mexico to the North Pole, with no enemy but the ice on the north. And while England would be pursuing her free trade policy she would find her products exported from the markets of America, and to tell to depend upon a more uncertain source of trade nearer at home. Again, England has made herself the workshop of the world. The prosperity of her people depends on a constant supply of raw material of all kinds and a constant sale of her manufactured produce. Any war, disturbance, or cessation of relations between her and the Colonies, interfering with this demand and supply must reduce a great part of her population to distress. The repudiation to England of her Colonies is therefore apparent. She cannot give them up, if she would, and be safe; and as we have previously remarked, to release our Colony would be to release all. The question, therefore, has only one phase. Annexation we cannot get. To agitate it now would be to unsettle the public mind and prevent them taking hold of what is within their grasp. We asked for Confederation at a public meeting, held not many months ago. The Legislative Council have also asked for it, and Government has backed up the request with the recommendation that it is the best policy that can be adopted. If we consult our own interests, we will take steps to represent the urgent necessity of immediately including this Colony in the Confederacy, and a few months only will elapse before our request will receive a favorable answer. With delegates at Ottawa our wants may be pressed upon the Federal administration a cheap local form of Government secured in place of the present expensive and cumbersome system, and it will be our own fault, with everything that Nature has done to favor us if we are not soon rolling over the highroad that leads to prosperity.

**Public Debt of the United States.**  
Many persons, both in and out of the States, have become possessed of the idea that the American debt is being paid off at a rate that will leave nothing of it in the next generation. The New York Times exposes this delusion. It gives irrefragable reasons for believing that "this generation is much more likely to double the debt than it is to pay it." Here are the facts on which this opinion rests:

"The country has been amused with the idea that we are paying it off at the rate of a hundred or a hundred and fifty millions a year; but it forgets that we are increasing it quite as fast in other directions. The Bounty bill of 1866 added about eighty millions. Another is under way which will add from two to four hundred millions more. Mr. Schenck says this will 'begin with' and pledges himself to vote for it. There is a soldier's want—he does not care whether it is four or eight hundred millions of dollars. Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, has presented another, and Mr. Perham, of Maine, still another of the same sort. The soldiers constitute a powerful part of the great body of voters. They have one common interest, and nothing is more certain than that just so long as aspiring partisans want their votes, just so long will millions be voted out of the public treasury for the purpose of securing them. Neither party in Congress even now dare vote against any such proposition. No prominent public man dare take ground openly and boldly against the policy thus foreshadowed, ruinous and fatal as they know it to be. Whoever does so is forthwith denounced as an enemy of the soldiers—a rebel sympathizer—a traitor or a Copperhead more or less disguised. And an epithet or two of this sort is quite enough to silence any member who, in a rash moment, might have dreamed of consulting the public good."

**A Revolution in Curative Treatment.**  
Thousands of persons regard rheumatism as a species of medicine that destroy their own vitality by repetition. It is alive, they suppose, and, however moderate may be the number taken at first there is no escape from wholesale cure in the end. Bristol's Sugar-cured Pills, however, are a great exception to this general rule. The doses are always moderate, four being the usual number of pills for an adult, and six the largest dose. The effect they produce is instantaneous, and it is not necessary to continue them, in order to prevent a relapse. They cure rheumatism, sciatica, bilious disorders, colic and fever, stomach complaints, general debility, colds and the irregularities of the female system. There are no exceptions. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by, impure blood, Bristol's Sugar-cured Pills should be used in connection with the Pills.

**By Electric Telegraph**  
**SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.**  
**SATURDAY'S DESPATCHES.**  
New York, May 16—Chief Justice Day of Canada, was here yesterday in the interest of the Hudson Bay Company's claim of several hundred thousand dollars for furs and trading posts taken with Washington Territory in 1846. The Board of Arbitration cannot agree, and Judge Curtis, the umpire, will probably solve the case.  
New York, May 16—Jeff Davis and wife are stopping at the New York Hotel. A squad of policemen attended them from the wharf. There was no excitement. It is stated they will leave for Montreal to-day.  
Mobile, May 15—Four men killed and 15 or 20 wounded in the Mobile riot. Shots were fired from the house tops and windows. The negroes were attacked simultaneously four blocks off. The affair is undergoing a rigid examination.  
Richmond, Va., May 15—The Richmond papers say the release of Davis has done more to promote goodwill between North and South than anything since the war. Nearly all warmly commend Greeley.  
New York, May 16—A Herald special says England will seize Cuba in the event of trouble with Spain.  
The Fenian organization in Ireland is in effective working order.

**LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.**  
**Eastern States.**  
WASHINGTON, May 16—Advices from Fort Buford, Feb. 28th, states that all were well there. On the first January the Indians appeared but a single discharge of a twelve pounder drove them off and they have not appeared since, although encamped within a few miles.  
**Canada.**  
MONTREAL, May 16—Letters from the Registrar General of British Columbia state that the Council unanimously favor the admission upon reasonable terms into the dominion of Canada, and that the Governor General in proposing the Council stated that he would communicate their wish to become part of the Confederacy. He stated the debt of British Columbia to be \$960,000, the estimated revenue of the year is 700,000, but the actual revenue of the year would not exceed \$500,000.  
[BY ATLANTIC CABLE]  
**Europe.**  
DUBLIN, May 16—Flood, Duffy and Cady are on trial.  
LONDON, May 16—Madrid advices say there are frequent political arrests there and in the provinces.  
BERLIN, May 16—The North German Gazette officially says the treaty conference of a month's time for the evacuation of Luxemburg is considered too short, and further time will be required by Prussia.  
**San Francisco Shipping.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, May 18—Sailed, bark Vernon, Teaketa.  
**Opinions of the Canadian Press on the Russian Purchase.**  
The Toronto Globe says: The sole object of the United States Government in striving to obtain possession of Russian America, is the miserable advantage suggested in the above telegram of shutting off the northern portion of British Columbia from direct access to the Pacific Ocean. The idea of anybody getting excited about this affair is simply ridiculous. It may afford our republican neighbors an opportunity of extending their Japanese system, and making themselves as unpleasant as possible to the bold pioneers who penetrate the northern regions of British Columbia. But the acquisition of 481,276 square miles of ice, with a population, all told, of 3,000 Cossacks and 50,000 Eskimos, is hardly an investment to be coveted by anybody not allied with an insatiable craving for useless territory. The blowing of our neighbors over so sterile an acquisition enables one to form some estimate of the cruel longing that afflict them for the possession of British America.  
The Montreal Gazette says: Another highly flavored despatch, eminently calculated to tickle the egotistical vanity of our American neighbors, and at the same time, retrieve Mr. Seward's waning reputation, comes to us over the wires. Russia owns a howling wilderness somewhere beyond Asia and the North Pole, which is famous for the crop of icebergs it annually produces, and is popularly supposed to contain a few Esquimaux, some bears, and any quantity of foxes. Russian America is also contiguous to British America—to the young and vigorous power which is springing into existence, and is causing such great anxiety to the United States. What more fitting gift, what more noble concession could the Russians well bestow upon their only friend and congenial ally? What greater salvo to its national vanity could well be administered? The United States Government has jumped at the bait, and Congress will doubtless eagerly accept the extremely generous gift—icebergs, bears and all. It is now represented by the most cowardly inhabitants of the arctic regions. But, henceforth, in view of the new quartering which it will be entitled to make on its coast-guard, and its apparent desire, by territorial extension, to crush the "new nationality" out of existence, will be represented, we suppose, by the equally intelligent animal who is so famous for his hoggish propensities. We can only wish them joy of their acquisition, and sincerely wish that we could throw the North pole into the bargain.

**Japan.**  
The Mikado, recently deceased, was buried on the 3d of March. The Foreign Ministers were notified of the event in advance.  
The war against the insurgent Choshin has been decided, as will be seen by the following proclamation issued by the Emperor.  
7th March, 1867—With reference to an Imperial order, directing that military proceedings on the part of the troops employed in the chastisement of Choshin should be temporarily left in abeyance, at this time orders have been given that the troops are to be disbanded, on account of the national mourning for the Mikado.

Sir Harry and Lady Parkes, with a number of guests, passed through Kanagawa on the morning of April 21st, on their way to the Hsokoni Lake. They will proceed thence to Atami, where the Argus, having on board another party, guests of Sidney Loebeck, will meet and bring them back.  
The chief cause of the present scarcity of rice in the districts immediately surrounding Yedo has not been so much a deficiency in the crop as the closing to the people of a source of supply upon which custom has taught them chiefly to depend—the surplus which the officials and troops of the Shogun have had to dispose of from their rice pay.

**New Advertisements.**  
**For New Westminster**  
**THE STEAMER ISABEL WILL LEAVE**  
For New Westminster, at SIX o'clock on  
**Tuesday Morning, the 21st inst.**  
For Freight and Passage, apply at the wharf.  
EDWD. STAMP.  
**CONSIGNEE NOTICE.**  
**HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S BARK**  
Princess Royal, from London. The Bark will commence discharging cargo at the Hudson Bay Company's Wharf, at 8 a.m., on Monday (tomorrow) morning, May 20th. Consignees are requested to call at the Office of the Company, pay freight and receive orders for their goods.  
H. B. Co.'s Bark Princess Royal, from London.  
**NEITHER CAPTAIN ANDERSON NOR**  
The Consignee of the above bark will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew.  
Victoria, V.I., 16th May, 1867.  
**Beacon Hill Races.**  
**ALL PERSONS TAKING AN ACTIVE**  
part in the Beacon Hill Races are desired to meet at the St. George Hotel, on Monday (tomorrow) evening the 20th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of making the final arrangements for the same.  
By order, A. T. ELLIOTT, Secretary.  
**BONDED WAREHOUSE.**  
**NOTICE.**  
**DICKSON, CAMPBELL & CO., BAY**  
Store, are prepared to receive goods on storage at  
**Three Bits per Ton per Month.**  
For further particulars apply to  
THEIR OFFICE, Wharf street.  
**Park Hotel—Queen's Birthday.**  
**THIS WELL-KNOWN HOUSE, ON THE**  
above day will be handsomely decorated with evergreen, and a fine picture of Her Majesty will be exhibited from the balcony of the Hotel. The house will be prepared for the reception of parties visiting the Park, day and night.  
Lunch and refreshments spread for the occasion, and the best of Wines and Liquors to be had; also, Music for Dancing parties.  
W. LUSCH, Proprietor.  
**REGATTA.**  
**All Entries must be made in writing**  
before 10 o'clock p.m., at the Bee-Hive Hotel, on Wednesday, the 22nd inst.  
**The Stakes will be paid over at the**  
Bee-Hive Hotel, on Monday Evening next, the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock p.m.  
EDWD. R. THOMAS, Hon. Sec.  
**J. & F. HOWARD,**  
Britannia Iron Works, Bedford,  
Have long devoted attention to the Manufacture of  
**IMPLEMENTS FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.**  
And being the Largest Exporters in England of  
**PLOUGHS, HARROWS AND HORSE RAKES,**  
they are fully acquainted with the kind of Implements adapted for various countries. Their Implements are made principally of wrought and cast-iron, and are not only constructed so as to take to pieces and pack in the smallest compass to save freight, but are so simply arranged as to leave no difficulty in putting them together.  
**PACKING CASES AND PACKING CHARGES COST PRICE.**  
Catalogues, with full particulars, sent post free on application to  
London Office—4 Chesham, three doors from St. Paul's  
**In the Supreme Court of Civil Justice,**  
Vancouver Island, B.C.  
**THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1862,**  
[IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF ANDREW ROBERTSON, of the City of London, being the Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice, British Columbia, at Victoria, do hereby certify that on the 18th day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and sixty-seven, a certain deed or instrument, bearing date the 15th day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and sixty-seven, and made and executed by and between Andrew Robertson, of the City of London, and Daniel Lindsay, of the same place, of the second part, being a deed or instrument whereby the said Andrew Robertson conveyed all his estate and effects absolutely to the said Daniel Lindsay, to be applied and administered for the benefit of the creditors of the said Andrew Robertson, in like manner as if the said Andrew Robertson had been at the date of the said deed duly adjudged bankrupt, was, on the 18th day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and sixty-seven, and at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and was duly registered in accordance with the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, 1862, given under my hand and the seal of the Court at the Supreme Court of Civil Justice, British Columbia, at Victoria, the 18th day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and sixty-seven.  
[L.S.] RICHARD WOODS, Acting Registrar.  
George Penrose, Solicitor, Government street, Victoria.  
**St. Nicholas Hotel,**  
Government Street,  
VICTORIA, V.I.  
This Establishment  
Is now Open for the Reception of Guests,  
And is recommended to the Travelling Public as a  
**FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.**  
THE ROOMS HAVE ALL BEEN  
**REFURNISHED.**  
And particular attention is paid to  
**CLEANLINESS AND GOOD ORDER.**  
APARTMENTS will be let by the DAY, WEEK or MONTH, at a Great Reduction from Former Rates, and Travellers are requested to inspect the Hotel before seeking accommodation elsewhere.  
**J. FRIED,** Proprietor.  
my20 1m Washington Standard copy.

**New Advertisements.**  
**TO GROCERS AND OTHERS.**  
**THAT SPANISH STORE, SITUATED**  
on Corner of Fort and Quadra streets, now occupied by Mrs. Jamieson, containing Store and six rooms, adapted, to be let or loaned, on account of her late bereavement. Possession given on the 1st inst. Rent moderate. N.B.—Also a Two-story House, containing 5 rooms and kitchen, hard finished and papered throughout, with a good well of water and a garden, 3 doors from the above corner.  
Apply to  
JNO. SPELDE,  
my19 1m Next door off Fort and Quadra streets  
**NOTICE.**  
**THE UNDERMINE BEING ABOUT**  
closing out their business, respectfully request persons indebted to them to call and settle before the 15th of May next; all accounts remaining at that date will be placed in the hands of a Solicitor for collection.  
From this date we will sell the balance of our stock at cost.  
SOLOMON, HROS., Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, my19  
April 18, 1867.  
**Safe Investment.**  
**THE LILOOET FERRY FOR SALE.**  
Terms—Two-thirds cash, the balance on approved security.  
Apply to  
DR. FEATHERSTON, My19  
Or to T. G. MARSHALL, Lillooet, B. C.  
**25,000 lbs.**  
**ISLAND CURED**  
**Hams and Bacon,**  
**FOR SALE AT**  
**UNION MARKET.**  
**JOHN MURRAY,**  
Corner of Fort and Douglas streets, my18  
**Queen's Birthday,**  
**24th MAY.**  
**Gand Holiday & Picnic**  
**TO**  
**THE BRITISH GARRISON, SAN JUAN.**  
**THE COMMITTEE OF THE VICTORIA**  
Mechanics Institute having received, through the courtesy of Capt. Buzalote, a cordial permission for them and their friends to visit the above picturesque site, and participate in the numerous sports of this National holiday.  
They have chartered the Commodious Steamer  
**ISABEL,**  
Which will be specially refitted for the Occasion.  
To leave Bredrick's Wharf at 8 o'clock, sharp, for San Juan; returning to Victoria in the evening.  
Efficient Musicians will accompany the trip.  
Refreshments at moderate rates will be provided on board.  
A limited number of Tickets will be issued; to be had at the Store of F. N. HIBSON & Co., and of Members of Committee at the following rates:  
Gentlemen, \$1 50; Ladies, \$1 00; Boys, \$1 00; Children (under 10 years), 50 cents; Babies, free.  
my20 1m  
**THEATRE**  
**QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.**  
There will be a Performance at the Theatre on  
**FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 24th.**  
**MISS JENNY ARNOT,**  
MRS. I. C. MARSH, MISS ARABELLA, MR. C. Clarke, Mr. F. Edwards, Geo. W. Marsh, R. G. Marsh, and several other gentlemen  
WILL APPEAR IN  
**TWO NEW PLAYS!**  
Just received from San Francisco.  
Together with an Interlude of  
**SINGING AND DANCING.**  
MR. RIBBUD will preside at the Piano, &c. Programmes will be sent in time to send to Olympia and way ports.  
ADMISSION—Dress Circle and Parquet, \$1; Pit Sec. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock, and conclude by a quartet song.  
my17 1d  
**FOR SALE.**  
**12 tons Oats,**  
**8 tons Barley,**  
**5 tons Wheat,**  
**6 tons Potatoes**  
**EX NORWESTER.**  
Apply to  
**MR. CUTBERT,**  
my18 On H. B. Co.'s Wharf.  
**FARNAN'S**  
**GOUT SPECIFIC!**  
An Effectual and Speedy Remedy  
FOR THE  
**GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA,**  
**LUMBAGO & NEURALGIA.**  
Farnan's Specific has stood the test of years, and its beneficial influence, as well as the extraordinary rapidity with which it acts on the system and removes pain and the cause of pain—i.e. to say, the condition of the blood and stomach which produced the affection—can be witnessed by thousands. The cure is as complete as it is rapid, and strengthened by the testimony of a large body of patients who have recovered after INSTANTANEOUS relief after all other remedies have failed, the proprietor has the satisfaction of offering it to the notice of the public. To the constitution, it is harmless; to the fluids of the human frame it adds a healthy impetus; to the system generally it is invigorating to a degree unparalleled, and both sexes may take it to equal advantage. A dose taken about once a month, operates most effectually in preventing a return of the complaint.  
Prepared by the proprietor, W. FARNAN, 12 Tavistock street, Covent Garden, London.  
LANGLEY & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Yates street, Sole Agents for British Columbia.  
my8  
**ALBION HOUSE.**  
**FORT STREET.**  
**MRS. PICKLES**  
HAS JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS  
A Choice and Beautiful assortment of the LATEST FASHIONS in  
**Ladies' Hats & Bonnets,**  
Trimmed and Untrimmed.  
ALSO  
Mantles, Ribbons, Flowers,  
Feathers, Ornaments,  
Muslins, Garibaldi's,  
And other Goods.  
my20 2p

**New Advertisements.**  
**AUCTION**  
**A. F. MAIN**  
Is instructed  
**By the Mortgagee,**  
**TO SELL**  
**AT SALESROOM**  
**Corner of Fort and Langley streets,**  
The undermentioned  
**PROPERTY**  
LOT 83, on Rao street, known as the School House of Mrs. Wilson Brown, together with all the appurtenances thereon belonging. The Lot is fenced in and has a fine garden.  
LOT 1608, Langley street, with Two-story Building thereon, formerly owned by John Copland.  
**ACTS OF SALE AT BUYER'S EXPENSE**  
my20  
**Commission of Inquiry into Sheriff's Sales of Real Estate for Taxes.**  
**THIS COMMISSION WILL SET ON**  
Monday next, 20th inst., at noon, at the Government Buildings, for the purpose of taking evidence as to the Sale of Real Estate for Taxes.  
W. A. G. YOUNG, Chairman.  
my17  
Victoria, B. C., May 17, 1867.  
**Ship Egmont.**  
**NO DEBTS CONTRACTED ON ACCOUNT**  
of the above vessel will be paid by the W. A. G. Young Company, or its Agents, unless authorized in writing by the undersigned.  
F. H. LAMAR, Agent W. A. G. Young Co. my18  
Victoria, V. I., May 17, 1867.  
**For San Francisco Direct**  
**THE CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND**  
Mexico Steamship Company's Steamer  
**Active,**  
Will sail from Bredrick's Wharf for San Francisco on THURSDAY, May 24th, at 4 o'clock p.m.  
For Freight or Passage apply to  
CHARLES W. WALLACE, Agent, my18  
Wharf street.  
**FON NEW ARCHANGEL, SITKA.**  
**THE CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND**  
Mexico Steamship Company's Favorite Steamship  
**Oriflamme,**  
FRANCIS CONNOR, COMMANDER,  
Will be despatched from San Francisco, JUNE 1st, calling at Victoria Harbor for Passengers, and will re-call on New Archangel ten days.  
For Passage, a ply to  
OAS. W. WALLACE, Agent.  
my18  
**For Sale.**  
**THE SUPERIOR LAST SAILING**  
rateroller, and can be sent to sea without one cent of expenditure. If not sold before the 1st day of June next, will be sold at public auction.  
For further particulars apply to  
PETER MACQUE, my15  
Wharf street.  
**GORGERETREAT**  
**J. B. BEECROFT**  
Desires to inform the Public that at the approaching Regatta, on the 24th, he has made  
**Additional Arrangements**  
For supplying them with the best Wines, Spirits, Ales, &c., that can be procured in the market.  
Lunch on Table at 1 o'clock p.m., 50c. per person.  
CONVEYANCES can go by the BURNSIDE ROAD TO CURTIS' POINT.  
my17 1w  
**To Visitors from California, Oregon, the Sound, &c.**  
**AT**  
**VICTORIA HOUSE,**  
**CORNER OF FORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS,**  
VICTORIA, V.I.  
Will at all times be found a Large and Choice Assortment of  
**Dress Goods, Mantles, Millinery, Flowers, Laces, &c.**  
At very Moderate Prices, and of the Latest Styles, the Goods being imported from Europe by Express Monthly.  
The usual Assortment of Staple Goods, such as:  
**White & Printed Calicos, Flannels, Linens, Blouses, Ticking, &c., &c.,**  
Also on Hand in Great Variety.  
**Wm. DENNY, Manager.**  
my6

**New Advertisements.**  
**GRAND REGATTA**  
ON THE  
**QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY**  
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF  
His Excellency GOVERNOR SEYMOUR,  
Chief Justice NEEDHAM,  
W. A. G. YOUNG, Esq.  
**COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:**  
L. Franklin, Esq., J. S. Drummond, Esq.,  
R. E. Jackson, Esq., W. J. Callingham, Esq.,  
C. W. Wallace, Esq., Capt. Inglis,  
High Sheriff Elliott, T. L. Wood, Esq.,  
H. Wood, Esq., G. W. Graham, Esq.,  
M. W. T. Drake, Esq., G. I. Smart, Esq.,  
M. W. T. Drake, Esq., G. I. Smart, Esq.,  
M. T. Johnson, Esq., J. P. Davies.  
**JUDGE—Lumley Franklin, Esq.**  
**UMPIRES—T. L. Wood, Esq., Capt. Inglis.**  
Open Race, for four-oared Gigs, of any description; not over 100 lbs. each; one oar each. From 11 A.M. to 1 P.M. Entrance \$5, with \$50 added.  
Sculler's Match. Two-oar Sculls; no coxswain allowed. Distance same as first race. Entrance \$2, with \$50 added.  
Brewer's Match, for the Ladies' Purse. To be arranged by themselves.  
Sculler's Match, Single-oar Sculls; no coxswain. Entrance \$1, with \$50 added. From 2 o'clock to 4 o'clock.  
Open Race, for Four-oared Boats, of any description. Course same as first race. Entrance \$5, with \$50 added.  
Open for all Boats, except Outriggers—Pair of oars; no coxswain. Entrance \$2, with \$30 added. Distance same as first race.  
Amateur Sculler's Match for Outriggers—single sculls; coxswain optional. Entrance \$1, with \$30 added. Distance same as first race.  
Canoe Race, for any Canoes, Open to anybody; limited to Five Paddles, including all oars. Entrance \$1, with \$10 added. From 2 o'clock to 4 o'clock.  
Hunt the Duck, for \$20; not to exceed half-an-hour. Volunteers to draw for Hunting the Duck. The Four-oared Boat to be selected by the Judge or Umpire. Duck to select his own boat.  
Children's Race, in any Boat, any number of oars; not exceeding 4. Entrance \$1, with \$10 added. Distance, from Esquimaux Bridge to Gorge.  
No towing allowed.  
Two Boats to start or no race.  
The first race to start at 1 p.m. sharp.  
All disputes before and after the Race shall be left to the Committee of Management, whose decision shall be final. The middle arch of a squamlet bridge is barred. McGuire's Brass Band will be in attendance.  
Entries to be made, with distinguishing colors, at the Bee-Hive Hotel, on or before the 22nd May.  
By Order,  
EDWD. R. THOMAS, Hon. Sec.  
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**QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY**  
MAY 24th, 1867.  
**THE ANNUAL RACE WILL BE**  
held on Beacon Hill, on the above day, when the following races will be contested:  
The Queen's Plate, Value \$100, in specie; open to all horses on the Island. Entrance money, \$20. Weights 140 lbs. Mile heats.  
The Inkeeper's Plate, Value \$50. Entrance money, \$5. Weights 140 lbs. One extra gate mile.  
Purse Race, for Purse of \$20, for Ponies not exceeding 14 hands. Entrance money, \$2 50. Catch weights. Mile heats.  
The Drayman's Race, for Purse of \$20; open to all Day Horses, that have been in regular work for one month previously. Entrance money, \$2 50. To be ridden by owners or drivers. Half-mile heats.  
ON MONDAY—HURDLE RACE, open to any horse on the Island, for a purse. The horses to be ridden by the owners. Entrance money, \$2 50. To be ridden by owners or drivers. Half-mile heats.  
Also, a SEVEN STAKES, upon the same conditions as the Hurdle Race, only to carry catch weights.  
Three horses to enter, and three to start in each race or the public money will be divided.  
The horses being the property of distinct owners.  
In all disputes, the decision of the Stewards to be final.  
The Second Horse in each race to save his stake.  
All Entries to be made and Stakes deposited with the Secretary on or before the 22nd inst., at 8 p.m.  
Hon. J. D. PEMBERTON, Stewards.  
Colonel FOSTER,  
R. M. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Judge,  
THOMAS HARRIS, Esq., Starter,  
A. G. P. HARRIS, Esq., Clerk of the  
R. E. JACKSON, Esq., Course and  
Hon. Secretaries.  
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**Queen's Birthday.**  
Programme of the Sports, with Prizes attached, at the  
**British Garrison, San Juan,**  
24th MAY, 1867.  
1 One Paddle Canoe Race ..... \$2 00  
2 Flat Race, 150 yards, 1st Prize ..... 2 00  
3 Hop, Skip and Jump (running) ..... 1 00  
4 Two Paddle Canoe Race ..... 1 00  
5 Wincanboro Race (Hurdle) 60 yds 1st Prize 2 00  
6 Sculling Race, 1st Prize ..... 1 00  
7 Flat Race, Half a mile, 1st Prize ..... 1 00  
8 Long Leap (standing) ..... 1 50  
9 High Leap (standing) ..... 1 00  
9 Three Paddle Canoe Race ..... 4 00  
10 Sack Race, 50 yards, 1st Prize ..... 2 00  
11 Heaving the Shot (22 lbs) ..... 1 00  
12 Throwing the Hammer (15 lbs) ..... 1 00  
13 Hurdle Race, 150 yards, 6 flights 2 ft 6 in first and last, remainder 2 ft, 1st Prize ..... 2 00  
14 Three-oared Race, 100 yards, 1st Prize ..... 2 00  
15 Wading Race, from Pier to Pier ..... 1 00  
16 Hobnob at Hurdle ..... 1 00  
17 Antelope Race, 150 yards, 1st Prize ..... 1 00  
18 Ringing the Bell ..... 2 00  
19 Waking the crazy Pole ..... 3 00  
The above Prizes are subscribed in Camp; the various prizes, &c., being open to all comers. The amounts will be succeeded by the Executive Committee.  
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